



NASA's Moon-to-Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technology Project: Overview and Status

**International Astronautical Congress
Paris, France, September 18-22, 2022**

R. G. Clinton, Jr., PhD, Principal Investigator, Moon to Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technology

Co-authors

- Dr. Jennifer E. Edmunson - MSFC PM MMPACT
- Michael R. Effinger – MSFC MMPACT Element Lead
- Chelsea C. Pickett – MSFC MMPACT Test Lead
- Michael R. Fiske – Jacobs Engineering Group/MSFC MMPACT Element Lead
- Jason Ballard – CEO ICON Technologies
- Evan Jensen – ICON PM MMPACT
- Melodie Yashar - ICON
- Michael Morris – Space Exploration Architecture
- Christina Ciardullo - Space Exploration Architecture
- Rebeccah Pailes-Friedman - Space Exploration Architecture
- Dr. Holly Shulman – Alfred University
- Quinn Otte – Radiance Technologies

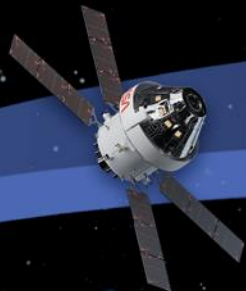
Artemis: Landing Humans On the Moon



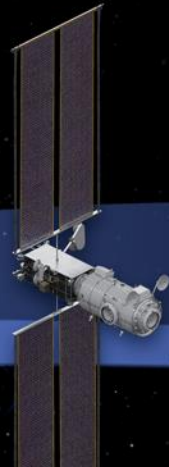
Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter: Continued surface and landing site investigation



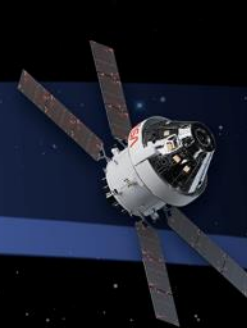
Artemis I: First human spacecraft to the Moon in the 21st century



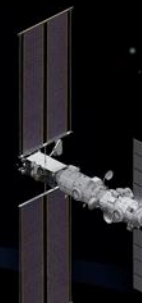
Artemis II: First humans to orbit the Moon and rendezvous in deep space in the 21st Century



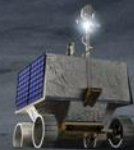
Gateway begins science operations with launch of Power and Propulsion Element and Habitation and Logistics Outpost



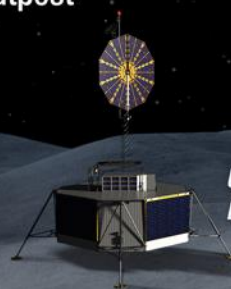
Artemis III-V: Deep space crew missions; cislunar buildup and initial crew demonstration landing with Human Landing System



Early South Pole Robotic Landings
Science and technology payloads delivered by Commercial Lunar Payload Services providers



Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover
First mobility-enhanced lunar volatiles survey



Uncrewed HLS Demonstration



Humans on the Moon - 21st Century
First crew expedition to the lunar surface



LUNAR SOUTH POLE TARGET SITE

Artemis Base Camp Buildup

First lunar surface expedition through Gateway; external robotic system added to Gateway; Lunar Terrain Vehicle delivered to the surface

Sustainable operations with crew landing services; Gateway enhancements with refueling capability, additional communications, and viewing capabilities

Pressurized rover delivered for greater exploration range on the surface; Gateway enables longer missions

Surface habitat delivered, allowing up to four crew on the surface for longer periods of time leveraging extracted resources. Mars mission simulations continue with orbital and surface assets.

Lunar Terrain Vehicle (LTV)

Crew Landing Services

Pressurized Rover

Fission Surface Power

ISRU Pilot Plant

Surface Habitat

SUSTAINABLE LUNAR ORBIT STAGING CAPABILITY AND SURFACE EXPLORATION

MULTIPLE SCIENCE AND CARGO PAYLOADS | U.S. GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY, AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES | TECHNOLOGY AND OPERATIONS DEMONSTRATIONS FOR MARS

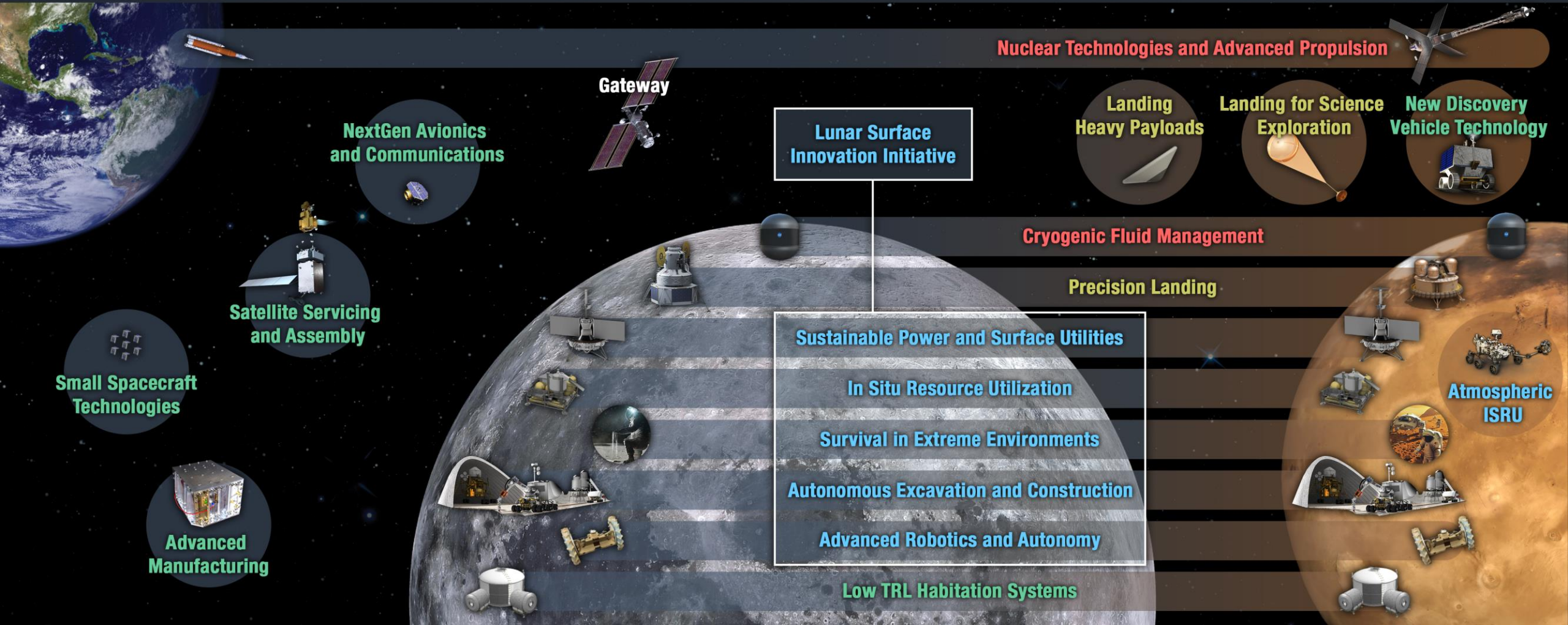
TECHNOLOGY DRIVES EXPLORATION

Rapid, Safe, and Efficient
Space Transportation

Expanded Access to Diverse
Surface Destinations

Sustainable Living and Working
Farther from Earth

Transformative Missions
and Discoveries



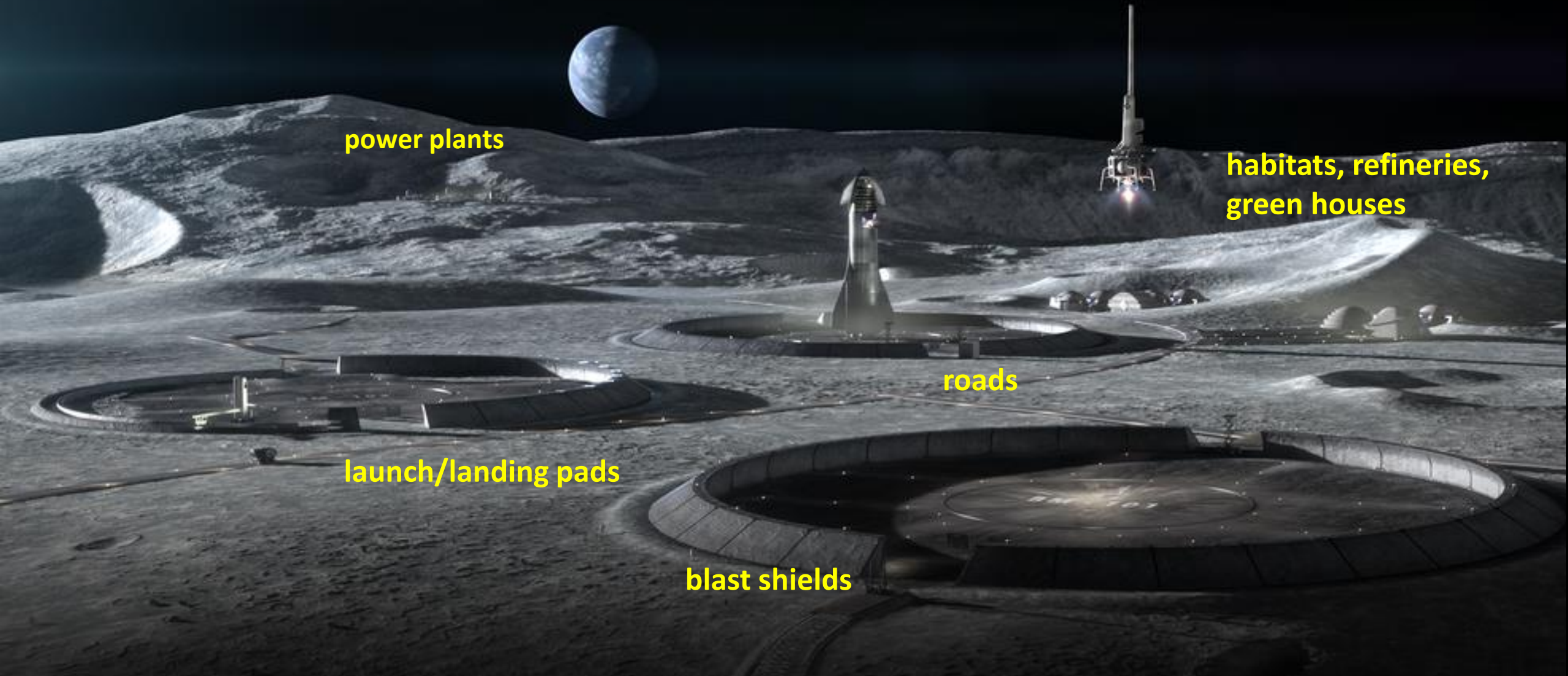
2020

GO | LAND | LIVE | EXPLORE

203X

Building a Sustainable Presence on the Moon

- What infrastructure are we going to need?



power plants

habitats, refineries,
green houses

roads

launch/landing pads

blast shields

Moon-to Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technologies (MMPACT) Overview

GOAL

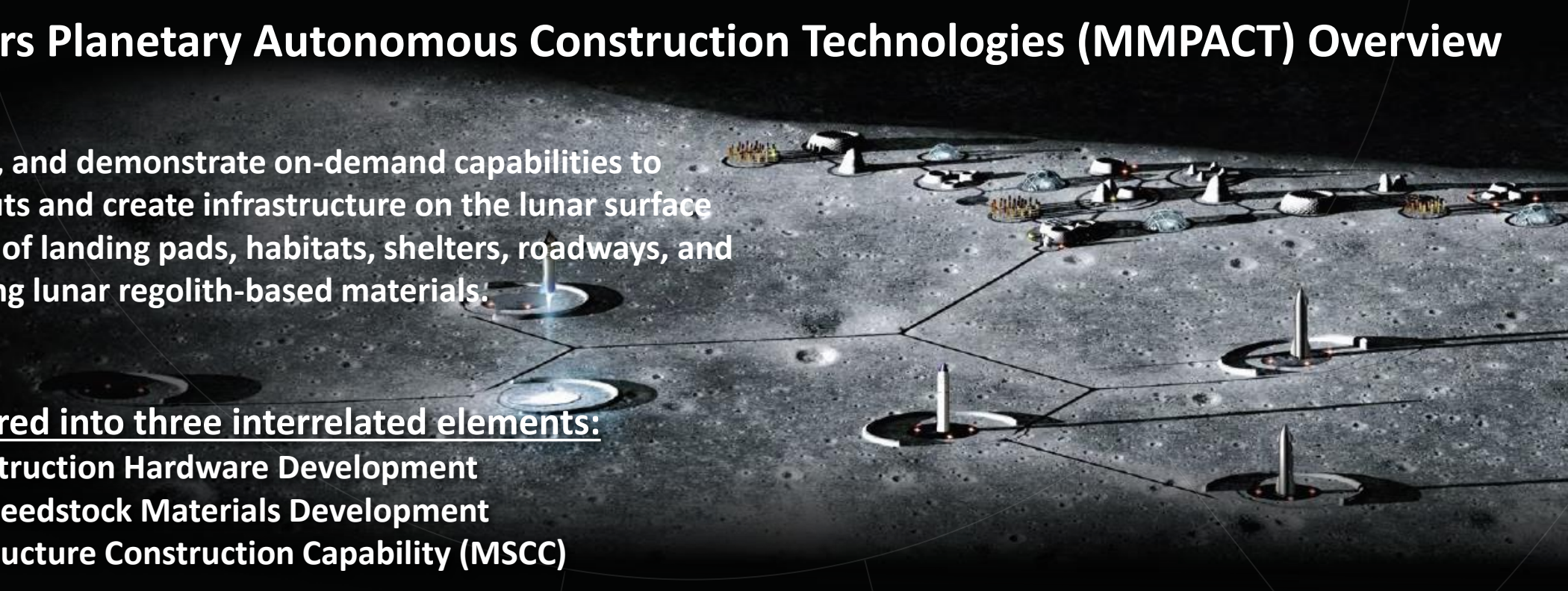
Develop, deliver, and demonstrate on-demand capabilities to protect astronauts and create infrastructure on the lunar surface via construction of landing pads, habitats, shelters, roadways, and blast shields using lunar regolith-based materials.

MMPACT is structured into three interrelated elements:

1. Olympus Construction Hardware Development
2. Construction Feedstock Materials Development
3. Microwave Structure Construction Capability (MSCC)

OBJECTIVES

- Develop and demonstrate additive construction capabilities for various structures as materials evolve from Earth-based to exclusively *In Situ* Resource Utilization (ISRU)-based.
- Develop and demonstrate approaches for integrated sensors and process monitoring in support of *in situ* verification & validation of construction system and printed structures.
- Test and evaluate Olympus and MSCC products for use in the lunar environment.
- Validate that Earth-based development and testing are sufficient analogs for lunar operations



MMPACT – Current Partners



NASA Centers

- MSFC
- LaRC
- KSC
- JPL

OGA Leveraging

Potential:

- Innovation Unit US Air Force (AF)

Contributing:

- AF Civil Engineering Center
- AF Special Operations Command
- Defense Innovation Unit
- Texas Air National Guard
- USAF

Public/Private Partnerships

- Dr. Holly Shulman
- ICON Build
- Radiance Technologies
- RW Bruce Associates, LLC
- Blue Origin
- Jacobs Space Exploration Group
- JP Gerling
- Logical Innovations
- Microwave Properties North
- MTS Systems Corp.
- Southeastern Universities Research Association
- Southern Research
- Space Exploration Architecture (SEArch+)
- Space Resources Extraction Technologies
- Sioux Tribes
- Astroport

Technology Providers/ Contributing Partners: Academia

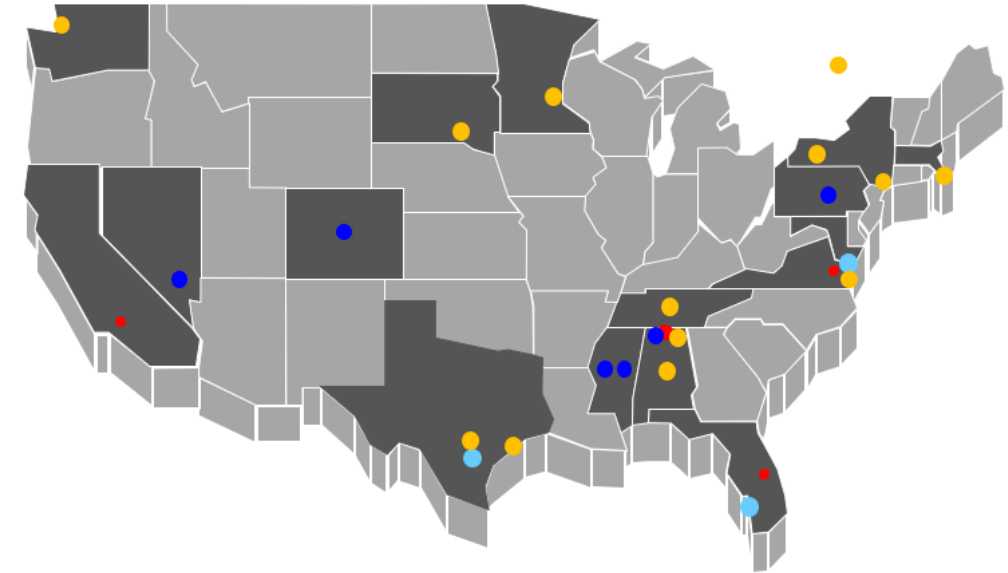
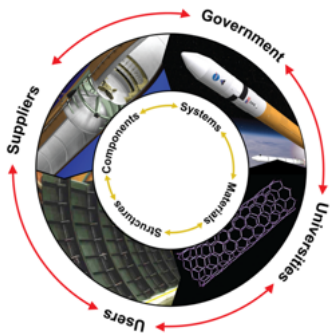
- Colorado School of Mines
- Drake State
- Mississippi State University
- Pennsylvania State University
- University of Mississippi
- University of Nevada Las Vegas

SBIR/STTR

- Construction Scale Additive Manufacturing Solution

Potential Customer

- Artemis



Collaborative multidisciplinary partnerships to leverage fiscal resources, ideas, knowledge & expertise.

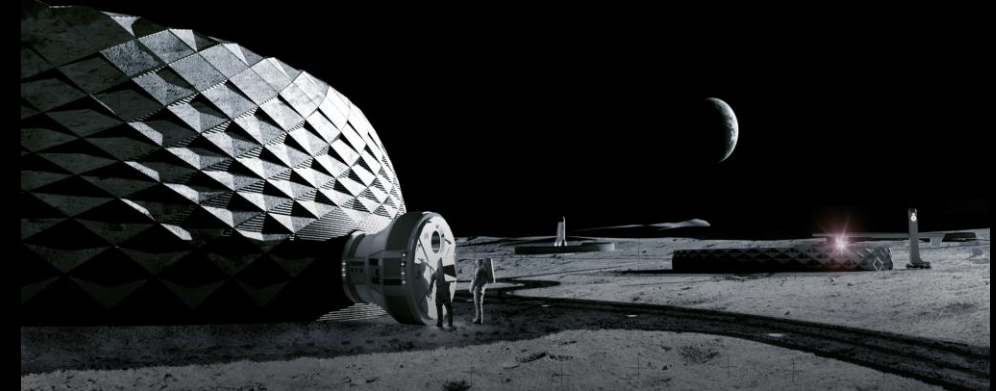
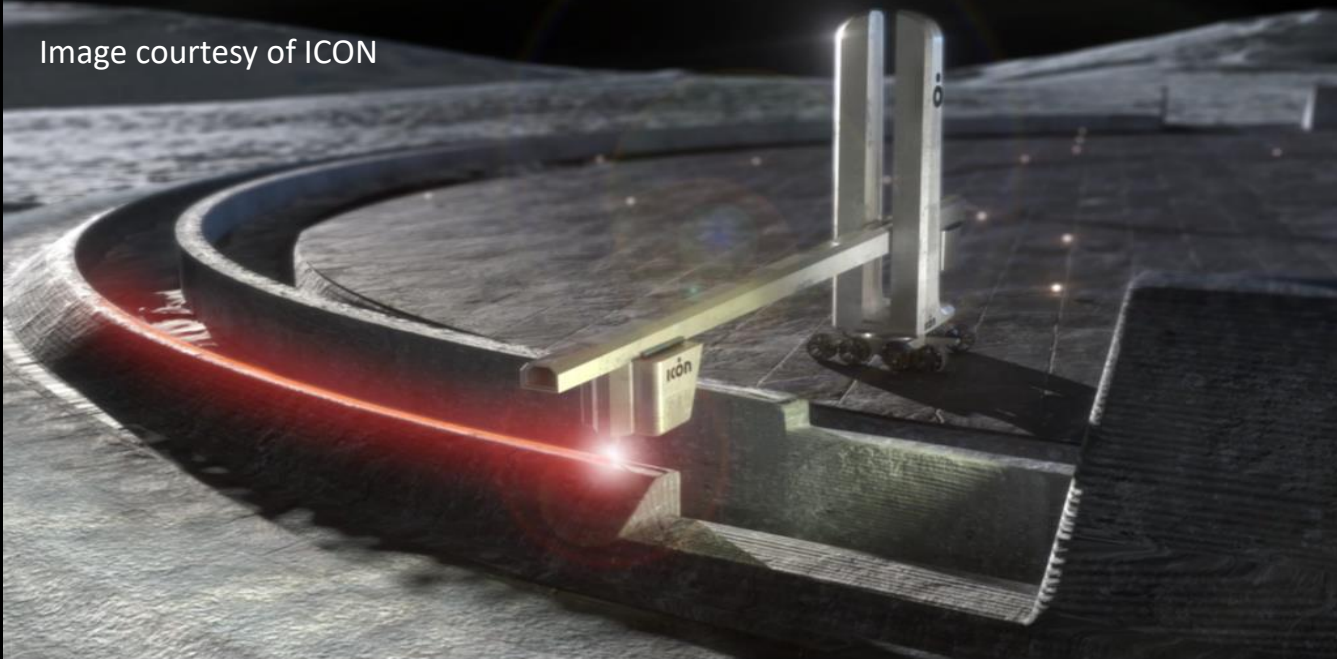
Autonomous Construction: Materials and Concepts for the Lunar Outpost



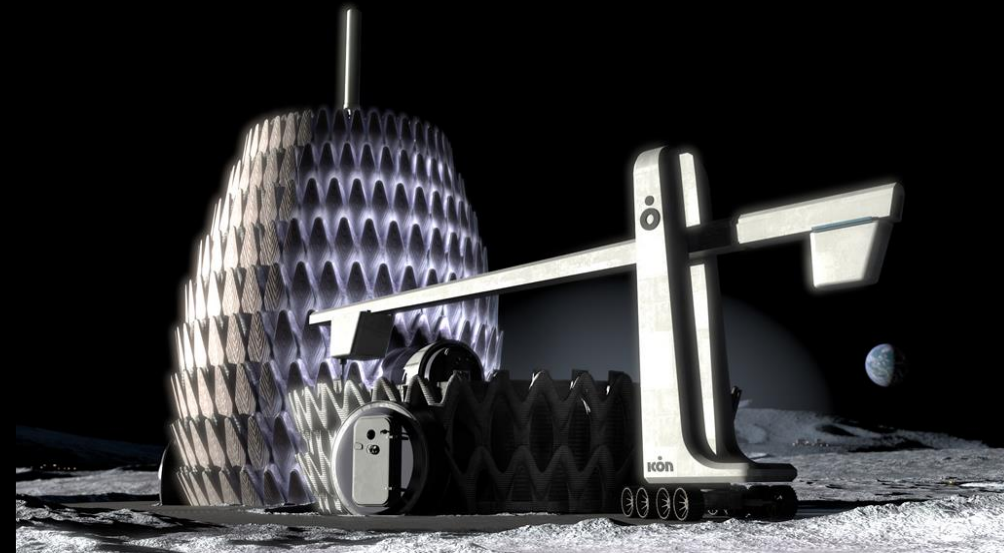
Regolith-based Materials and Processes:

- Cementitious
- Geopolymers/Polymers
- Thermosetting materials
- Regolith Melting/Forming
- Laser sintered
- Microwave sintered

Image courtesy of ICON



Bjarke Ingels Group Concept courtesy of ICON's Architecture Study



SEArch+ Concept courtesy of ICON's Architecture Study

Early Process Development Results

- Controlled molten extrusion under vacuum from ICON's molten regolith extrusion system.



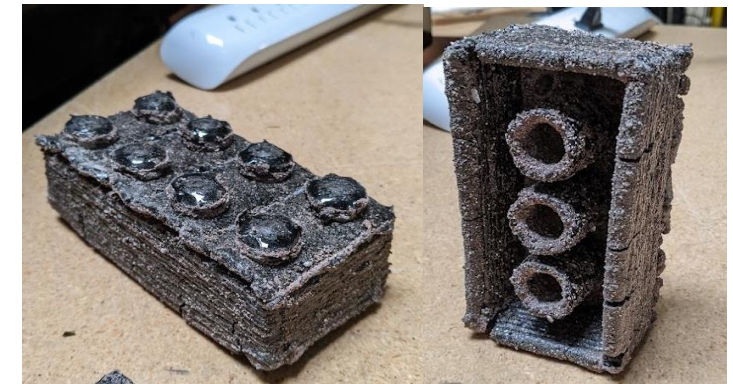
- Vacuum-cast specimens, using ICON's molten regolith extrusion system.



- Laser direct energy deposition process building a layer of a test specimen (brick).

- Laser direct energy deposition, additively constructed test specimen (brick).

- First high vacuum microwave sintering result showing solid sintered CSM-LHT-1G tile

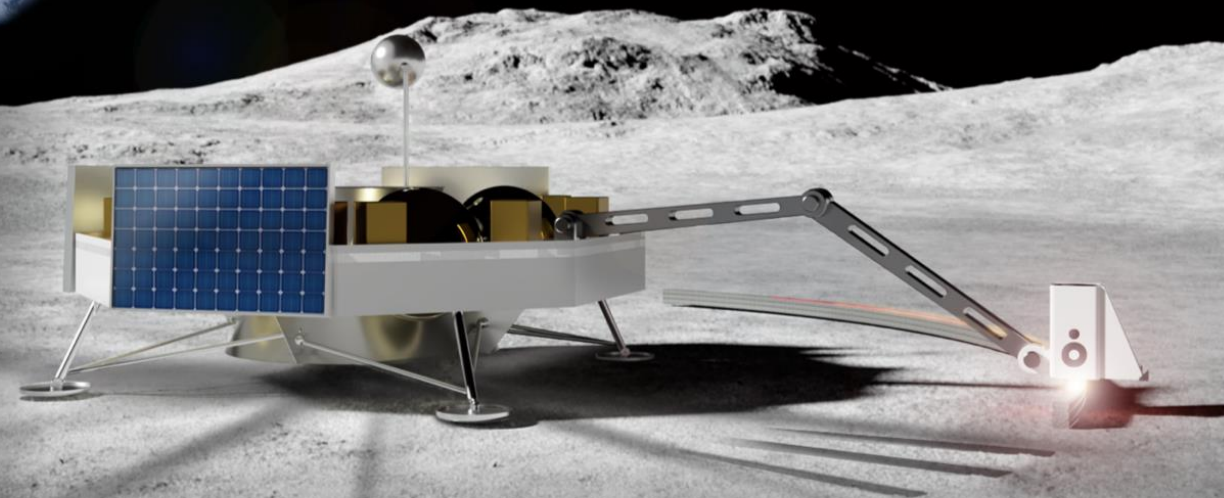


Initial Construction Technology Demonstration Mission

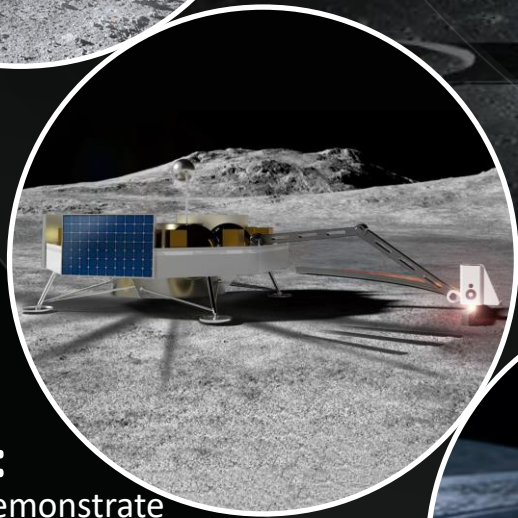
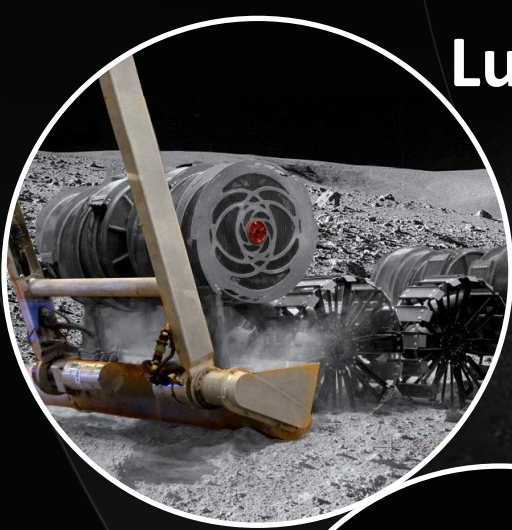


Objectives:

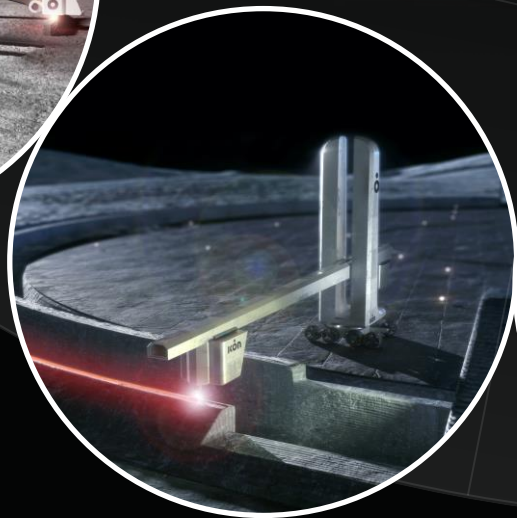
- Establish a proof of concept for one or more materials/processes.
- Validate general material use and process viability for longer-term and more complex missions.
- Address technology gaps required for advancements in future autonomous construction capabilities.



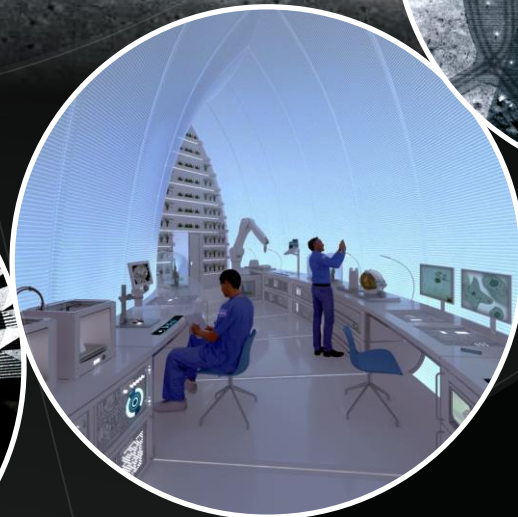
Lunar Construction Capability Development Roadmap



Phase 1: Develop & demonstrate excavation & construction capabilities for on-demand fabrication of critical lunar infrastructure such as landing pads, structures, habitats, roadways, blast walls, etc.



Phase 2: Establish lunar infrastructure construction capability with the initial base habitat design structures.

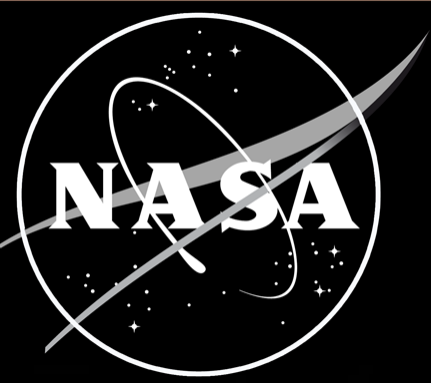


Phase 3: Build the lunar base according to master plan to support the planned population size of the first permanent settlement (lunar outpost).



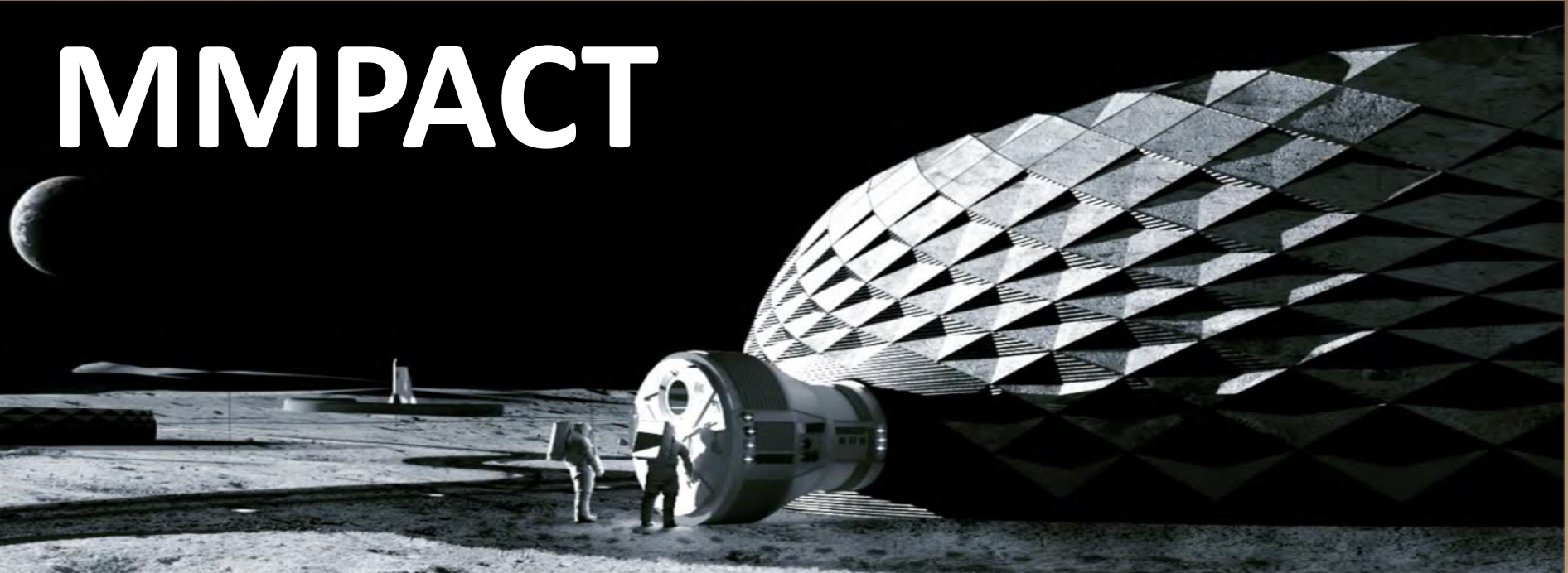
Phase 4: Complete build-out of the lunar base per the master plan and add additional structures as strategic expansion needs change over time.





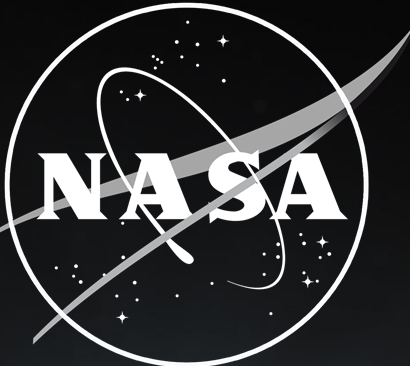
MMPACT

MOON TO



MARS PLANETARY AUTONOMOUS CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY





www.nasa.gov/spacetech

Initial Construction Technology Demonstration Mission, Candidate for Flight on DM-1 (2026)

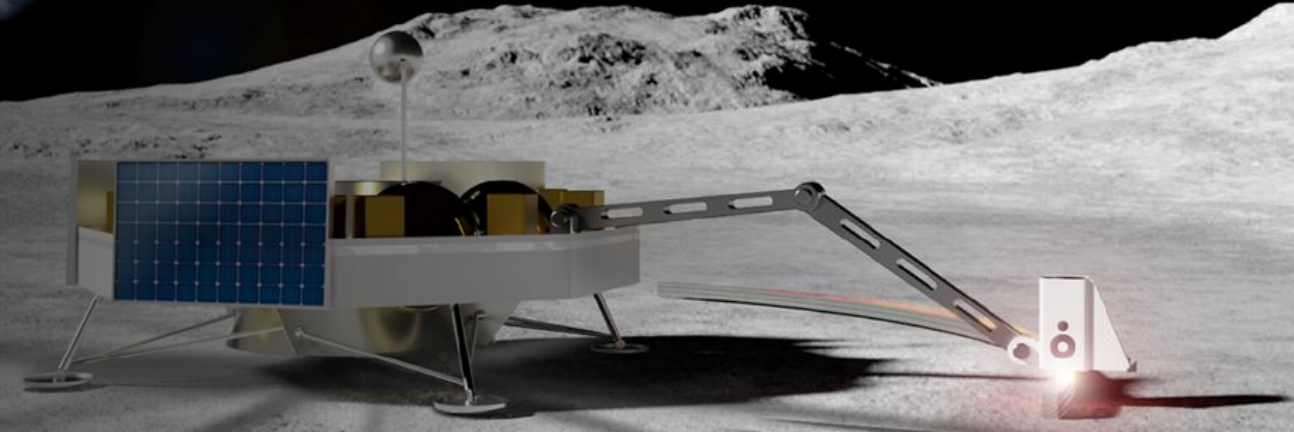


Construction Roadmap

- Demonstrate downselected construction technique utilizing ISRU materials at small scale from lander base (horizontal and vertical subscale “proof of concept” elements)
- Results are critical to inform future construction demonstrations & characterize ISRU-based materials and construction processes for future autonomous construction of functional infrastructure elements
- Demonstration of remote/autonomous operations
- Initial demonstration of instrumentation and material
- Validation that Earth-based development and testing are sufficient analogs for lunar operations
- Anchors analytical models
- *Rationale: Must prove out initial construction concept in lunar environment*

Outcome

- TRL 6 achieved for autonomous ISRU consolidation into densified, subscale horizontal and vertical demonstration products
- TRL 9 for limited hardware and instrumentation that will be used on later missions



**PRELIMINARY PLANNING
SUBJECT TO REVIEW**